स्थापना करने के लिये 11,973 औद्योगिक उद्यमी ज्ञापन फाइल किए गए थे। इनमें से नवबंर, 1993 के अंत तक 860 औद्योगिक उद्यमी ज्ञापनों के संबंध में वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन आरंभ हो जाने की सूचना मिल गई है।

बिहार में नए उद्यमों की स्थापना

2015. **श्री गया सिंह** : क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में निकट भविष्य में नए सार्वजनिक और निजी उद्यमों को स्थापित किए जाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और उन्हें किन-किन स्थानों पर स्थापित किया जाना है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय (औद्योगिकी विकास विभाग) में राज्य मंत्री और उद्योग मंत्रालय (भारी उद्योग विभाग) में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती कृष्णा साही) : (क) उद्योग (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम के उपबंधों के अधीन बिहार में विभिन्न उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए वर्ष 1993 (नवम्बर तक) के दौरान 5 आशय पत्र दिए गए हैं। बिहार में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए लाइसेंस मुक्त क्षेत्र में वर्ष 1993 (नवम्बर तक) 36 औद्योगिक उद्यमी ज्ञापन भी प्रस्तुत किए गए थे।

(ख) और (ग) ये प्रस्ताव मुख्यतः धातु-कर्मी उद्योगों, ईंधन, वैद्युत व उपकरण, रसायन, वनस्पति तेल, परिवहन, उर्वरक और चीनी इत्यादि उद्योग के लिए हैं। धनबाद, हजारीबाग, बोकारो, पटना, सिंहभूम, वैशाली, नालन्दा, बेगुसराय और पूर्वी चम्पारन इत्यादि जैसे जिलों को ज्यादा पसन्द किया गया है।

Shifting of office of the Salt Commissioner

2016. SHRI VITHALBHAI M. PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Gujarat has repeatedly represented for shifting of Office of the Salt Commissioner from Jaipur to Gandhinagar;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the State Government has offered to provide accommodation facility for this office and even bunglows and quarters for officers and staff at Gandhinagar; and

(c) if so, by when this office will be shifted to Gandhinagar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPTT. OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SMT. KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (c) There has been demand from the State Government of Gujarat for shifting the office of Salt Commissioner from Jaipur to Gandhinagar. They have also offered an area of 1015 square metres as office space, two officer's bungalows and ten staff quarters in case it is decided to shift the office. There is, however, no proposal at present to shift the office to Gandhinagar.

Constraints faced by Indian Industries

2017. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the industry of the country suffers from several constraints like continuing high cost of production, low productivity of labour force and recession;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any action in this regard and if so, the details thereof and the results achieved; and

(c) what further steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPTT. OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SMT. KRISHNA SAHI): (a) As per Index of Industrial Production compiled by CSO industrial production has shown a growth of 1.8% in 1992-93 and a further growth of 1.8% during April—August, 1993-94. As per the study conducted by National Productivity Council, labour productivity in almost all the industrial groups have been increasing during the 80's, though, it still continues to be lower in comparison to other Asian countries.

(b) and (c) Policy initiatives taken in the New Industrial Policy in July, 1991, the Trade Policy and supporting fiscal and monetary measures announced subsequently in the Budgets 1992-93, 1993-94 are all aimed at accelerating the growth of the industrial production and improving their international competitiveness.

Hurdles due to direct foreign Investment

2018. SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:

SHRIMATI MIRA DAS:

SHRI SARADA MOHANTY:

SHRI G. G. SWELL:

Will the PRIME MNISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Foreign Direct Investment is hurting local industries;

(b) what are the details about the investment made or proposed in the various sectors of the economy including power, oil refineries, chemicals, electrical equipments, electronic metallurgy and consumer goods;

(c) what is the impact of FDI on our economy;

(d) what is the percentage that FDI constitutes in our total indusrial economy;

(e) whether it is a fact that certain sections of industrialists are building an East India Company syndrome;

(f) what is the quantum of employment and export generation envisaged through FDI; and

(g) what are the hurdles for FDI as envisaged or explained by FD investors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPTT. OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SMT. KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (g) Over the last 40 years, Indian industry has developed its own resilience and strength and is equipped for a more dynamic relationship with foreign industry so as to exploit global marketing and export opportunities, emerging managerial techniques and technology and be internationally competitive.

Sector-wise break-up of foreign direct investment approved during the post policy period and upto November, 1993 is given in the attached annexure [*See* appendix CLXIX, Annexure No. 48].

Foreign direct investment, which has increased only after the announcement of new policy, still constitutes a small percentage of total investment in the Indian industrial sector. However, it is considered as an important source of non-debt capital flows as also a vehicle for technology flows. Further, entry of multinationals, apart from bringing scarce capital resources and opening up larger employment opportunities, creates competition among manufacturers, particularly manufacturers of consumer goods which result in efficiency, cost control, better design, quality assurance and better products and after sale service to the consumers. Implementation of projects approved with foreign direct investment will generate substantial employment opportunities and exports.

Government's foreign direct investment policy is constantly under watch so as to make it more investor-friendly and internationally competitive.